

The Hongkong Telegraph.

October 19th, 1911, Temperature 10 a.m. 75, 4 p.m. 74; Humidity...51, 59.

(ESTABLISHED 1851)
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October 19th, 1910, Temperature 10 a.m. 76, 4 p.m. 76; Humidity...72, 80.

No. 8610

英九月八日三時

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20 1911.

五時

號十二月十英港香

\$86 PER ANNUM.
SIXPENCE COPY 10 CENTS.

TELEGRAMS. THE REBELLION.

[Service To The "Telegraph."]

A MERE SKIRMISH.

Bombay, Oct. 20, 1.5 a.m.

It is officially stated in Peking that yesterday's hostilities were a mere skirmish. The rebels have retreated to Hankow native city.

The movement of Imperial troops is proceeding well. They are being despatched more quickly and better equipped owing to their having been assembled for the manœuvres.

Numerous field-guns and a balloon accompany a detachment which has proceeded to Hankow.

Yuan Shih-kai is expected to leave to-morrow to assume the Viceroyalty.

IMPORTING ARMS.

Durban, Oct. 19, 2.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Canton states that the provincial authorities are importing large quantities of arms and ammunition.

NO TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking, telegraphing to-day, states there has been no telegraphic communication between Peking and Hankow since six o'clock last night.

Imperial troops, to the number of 21,000, with seventy guns, have left for Hankow.

YUAN SHIH-KAI IN CONTROL.

Bombay, Oct. 20, 7.20 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking states that an Edict has been issued which places all the naval and military forces in the Yangtze valley under the control of Yuan Shih-kai.

A WARNING.

The Edict orders that rebel ring-leaders shall be severely dealt with and appeals to "united rebels" to return. It also cautions the people against joining the rebels.

TELEGRAMS.

THE REBELLION.

"THE WAVERING BALANCE."

[Service To The "Telegraph."]

Durban, Oct. 20, 6.25 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking states that the latest despatch from Hankow announces that the revolutionaries have been reinforced by rebels from Wuchang.

Firing still continues near the railway station which is constantly changing hands.—Reuter.

ROYALISTS READY.

Shanghai, Oct. 19.

The Royalist fleet at Hankow now comprises over twenty vessels. As soon as the military troops reach Hupeh from the North, fighting both ashore and afloat will commence.

The Imperial troops have taken up a position north of Hanyang, a distance of one li from the camp of the rebels.

SIEU NG YANG

THREATENED.

As the lower part of Yangtze has been blockaded by the loyal fleet, the rebels find it impossible to move eastward and are now threatening Shouyang.

BLUEJACKETS LANDED.

British, German and other foreign war vessels have arrived at Hankow and have landed blue-jackets.

MINISTRY CONFIDENT.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has informed the Diplomatic Body in the Capital that the Imperial forces are being concentrated, and that the Ministry is confident of being able to recapture Wuchang and Hanyang from the rebels.

A LIKELY RESIGNATION.

A rumour is current in Peking that the President of the Ministry of Communications is to resign and that the Throne intends to appoint Tang Shao-ji, ex-President, in his stead.

INDECISIVE BATTLE.

Early yesterday morning the Imperial troops stationed north of Hanyang had a brief and indecisive fight with the rebels.

QUEBEC'S OFFI.

The rebels have issued a proclamation requiring the inhabitants of Wuchang and Hanyang to discard their queues on the 1st day of the 9th moon, i.e. on Sunday next. Offenders, it is announced, will be punished.

TELEGRAMS.

THE REBELLION.

SHUM ILL AGAIN.

[Service To The "Telegraph."]

Durban, Oct. 20, 6.25 a.m.

The rebels are having secret intrigues with the troops at Wongchow with a view to inciting them to break into mutiny.

REBELS REPULSED.

Over 1,000 loyal troops engaged about 2,000 rebels yesterday. The rebels suffered severe loss, to the extent of about 300, and were repulsed.

Finding themselves short of ammunition they retired upon Hanyang, though some crossed the river and returned to Wuchang.

FOREIGNERS LEAVE.

All the railway stations north of Hankow have been recaptured by the loyal troops and reinforcements continue to arrive at Hupeh from the North. Yesterday the Imperial troops strongly attacked the rebels at Wuchang and Hanyang. One of the shells passed through the German settlement of Hankow and, as a result, the foreign women and children are leaving Hankow.

ARSENAL LOOTED.

The gunnermen forces stationed

at Chinkiang made an attack on the arsenal last night, and secured all the firearms and ammunition.

A number of houses in the vicinity of the arsenal were fired by the gunnermen troops.—Shen-ning-Po.

IMPERIAL TROOPS RETIRE.

The battle between the Imperial troops and the rebels was indecisive. The loyal troops retired after exhausting their ammunition and the rebels returned to Wuchang.

Yuan Shih-kai has asked the Army Advisory Council to select

the best trained troops of the Chihli forces for Hupeh. Many of the inhabitants of Peking are leaving for Tientsin and Shanghai.—Shat Po.

GOLD IN SUMATRA.

For some time past a rumour

has been floating about Batavia

that rich alluvial gold deposits

have been discovered in South

Sumatra, close to the Palembang

boundary. It is now definitely

known that a local Anglo-Dutch

company has secured prospecting

licenses from the Government of

the Dutch East Indies over an

area of two hundred thousand

acres, and it is expected that finds

of a "sensational" nature will

follow the preliminary prospecting

operations about to be in-

stituted. The fact that a consider-

able quantity of gold, recovered

from the river gravels by the

natives living in isolated kam-

jungs, along the banks, has regu-

larly found its way from this

district, led to a systematic ex-

ploration of the country, result-

ing in the discovery of payable

gold disseminated through large

jungles, in some instances values

as high as 5 dya. per cubic

yard being met. It is doubtful

whether a local company can

undertake the development of

such a large tract.—"Sun-

Times."

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR.

SEEKING FOR PEACE.

[Service To The "Telegraph."]

Bombay, Oct. 19, 1.55 p.m.

The British and German Ambassadors at Rome have had a long interview with Signor Giuliano, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, with a view to

ITALY TRUCULENT.

Italian official quarters state

that Turkey must first definitely

renounce what she has already

lost. If Turkey even threatens a

demonstration with her squadron

Italy will act, regardless of con-

sequences, in accordance with the

full rights of war.

If Turkey complies Italy will

pay an indemnity; if she delays

in accepting the terms offered

Italy will demand a war indemnity.

—Reuter.

REGISTRATION OF SERVANTS.

A system of voluntary registration of the servants employed by Europeans was introduced into Indo-China about two years ago, and recently an extension of the

system has been advocated by Captain Millet, chief of the police in the Shanghai French Concession.

Briefly, the system is that when

an employer sends a servant to be

registered at the police-station he

is photographed, and a finger-

print is taken, as well as particu-

lars of his birthplace, previous

service, and so forth. These are

entered in a book kept by the police

for the purpose, and another book,

small enough to be classed as a

coupon, is given to the boy. In

this the employer writes the

date of his entering his services,

the capacity, and when he is dis-

missed or leaves the date of this

is also entered. Any complaints

or remarks regarding the em-

ployee are forwarded to the police,

who record them for use for fu-

ture reference. Until the system

reached proportions great

enough to include the majority

of the servants in the place,

its advantages would not be con-

siderable; but it is held by the

advocates of it that it would be of

assistance to the police in dealing

with thefts where house-boys

were suspected, as, to take an

example, the finger-print system

might be brought into play. While

so far the experiment has not

attracted many to its side, it has

not been long enough in use to

permit a decided declaration upon

its practicability, though of

course, the French police point to

the success achieved in Indo-

China. Further trials will be

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after 6th October, 1911, and until further notice.
Previous Time-Tables cancelled.

DOWN TRAINS

UP TRAINS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000.
RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000.
Banking Fund \$1,000,000 at 2½%
Banking Fund \$1,000,000 at 1½%
Banking Fund \$1,000,000 at 1%
Banking Fund \$1,000,000 at 0½%
Banking Fund \$1,000,000 at 0%
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Banking Fund \$1,000,000 at -100%

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
PRIETORS \$10,000,000

CHIEF OF DIRECTORS
G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman
E. Sheklin, Esq., Vice-Chairman
F. Armstrong, Esq.
W. L. Patten, Esq.
G. F. Forbes, Esq.
H. A. Rice, Esq.
G. R. Linton, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.
MANAGER
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY
AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLIED
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent.
per Annum, plus 1½ per Cent. for Interest
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 1½ per Cent. per Annum
For 6 months, 1½ per Cent. per Annum
For 12 months, 1 per Cent. per Annum

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained
on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed
at 1½ per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of 1000 to 10000 to the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on
FIXED DEPOSIT at 1 per Cent. per
annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CILICRUST BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND
CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL
CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,250,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF
PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CUR-
RENT ACCOUNT at the Rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months,
4 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months,
3½ per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months,
2½ per cent.

Wm. DICKSON,
Manager,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

THE
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.

Established 1839.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Yen 18,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL Yen 10,000,000
RESERVE FUND Yen 17,150,000

Head Office YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents at:
Antung-Hsien, Hankow
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta
Changchun, Nanking
Dairen (Dalian), Tientsin
Fengtien (Mukden), Tientsin
Hankow, Tientsin
Honolulu, San Francisco
Kobe, Nanking
Liaotung, Tientsin
London, Tientsin
Lyons, Tokyo
Nagasaki

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNTS.

Deposits to be paid for fixed periods at
rates to be obtained on application.

TAKEO TARAMICHI,
Manager,
Hongkong, 27th Sept., 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANK-
ING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE—
60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE—
86, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL & COUNTRY BANK,
LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS
ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every
description of Banking and
Exchange Business, receives money on
Current Account at the rate of 2 per
cent. per annum daily, balances and
accepts Fixed Deposits at the following
rates:

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 3½ per cent.
For 3 months 3 per cent.

For 6 months 2½ per cent per annum.

For 3 months 2½ per cent per annum.

FOSSILS IN JAVA

"Gigantic Prehistoric Monsters"

The correspondent of the "Sourabaya Handelsblad" at Modjokerto writes that Mr. Ouwens, conservator to the museum of natural history at Buitenzorg, visited the town to investigate the finding of certain fossils of a great antediluvian animal. The writer says:—In a previous telegram about this find I stated that the locality was in ground that had been reserved by the native authorities. But I was misinformed at the time. The story goes that one of the former regents of Sourabaya had ordered a certain limestone cave which had been discovered at the North of Perning, close to the boundary of the district of Sourabaya, to be walled in. This cave or grotto was, according to Javanese tradition, the abode of gigantic prehistoric monsters. The people saw here the ancestors of the powers of by-gone age so that the remains of these monsters together with the grotto were regarded as sacred. This is the origin of the secrecy about the cave and the talk about the reserving of the place by the native authorities.

Jaw of a Mastodon.

On the day of Mr. Ouwens' arrival, the finder of the fossils was not at leisure to accompany Mr. Ouwens to the place of the discovery nor to give any information about it. This is much to be regretted, as the search can only be done now by guess work. In the meantime, the objects submitted to Mr. Ouwens were of sufficient interest. He declared them to be the lower jaw of a mastodon, or of an elephas primigenius; such a discovery has never been made in the neighbourhood before. Now it would seem as if the surrounding country near Perning (where the fossils were found) would be a promising field for investigation. To the west of this hilly region lies the famous territory of Trinil. Mr. Ouwens considered it important to find the traditional grotto previously alluded to. Indeed, he appears to have found it in the outcrops of the limestone hills to the North of Perning. The former, viewed from a distance, presented the appearance of walled-up passages; but on a closer inspection proved to be nothing else than a naturally-formed perpendicular stone wall of fairly even structure, with a perpendicular groove running down the middle of it, caused no doubt by the action of water. This natural phenomenon had thus aroused the fantastic imagination of the natives. There was no cave or any resemblance of one to be found anywhere about the place. The surroundings were rich in all kinds of small fossils, principally shells, such as those generally found in limestone formations, but of the fossils of prehistoric quadrupeds there were no traces. But this spot will be explored again later on.

A Frustrated Search.

After this fruitless hunt at Perning a visit was made next day to Gunong Kandil, one of several lines of mountains about 20 kilometers to the north-west of Modjokerto. According to the natives this was also a place where antiquities might be found. Here also the searchers were disappointed. They found small fossils similar to those at Perning, but nothing more. The following day Mr. Ouwens left for Buitenzorg with no more result to his journey here than that he was able to convince himself of the importance of the previous find. Photographs of the fossils were taken by Mr. Ouwens before his departure.

In a few days' time a second search party to organize at Modjokerto and accompanied by Mr. S., an employee of the Gempol-kelep sugar factory and the finder of the fossils, which he declared were found on the surface near a hill composed of bluish sand and situated to the south of the above-mentioned Gunong Kandil, in the middle of an old jungle in an unfrequented place. We await with interest the results of this search.

Auctions

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction:

MONDAY,

the 30th day of October, 1911, at 3 o'clock, at their Sales Room, No.

8, Des Voeux Road Central, THE FURNITURE, FIXTURES, FITTINGS, ASSETS & EFFECTS

OF THE KING EDWARD HOTEL and the Goodwill of the Business

as a going concern

Comprising

the necessary and valuable Hotel business carried by the late

Mr. J. H. G. D. DONALDSON, Now

under the style of

THE KING EDWARD HOTEL

together with

the benefit of the leases of portions of

Royal Buildings and Prince's Buildings hereinafter mentioned.

The Premises occupied by the Hotel and the accommodation is as follows:

1. ROYAL BUILDINGS:—

Consist of (a) Underground Go-down, etc. (b) Ground Floor (c)

Two ground floor and first floor (d) Five Upper floors and (e) Top of Fifth floor, all disposed as follows:

(a) UNDERGROUND—partitioned off into (i) two spacious godowns used for storing liquors, wines, aerated waters, mineral waters, cigars and other luxuries and the other for storing passengers' baggage and also effects belonging to the Hotel of which there is a large stock in reserve (ii) a room for storing empty bottles (iii) a large room for Comptroller's Office (iv) two rooms for godown coaches (v) a Carpenter's workshop and (vi) an open space in which a salt water pump with a wall is laid.

(b) GROUND FLOOR—is divided into two sections, namely, (A) Office, and (B) Bar.

(A) Offices—(i) Booking Office with Counter (ii) Manager's Office adjoining (iii) a spacious Hall with tables and seats for visitors—all of which are in front while at the back two private offices and a telephone-room.

(B) Bar—contains (i) Bar with counter and Cash Register, all fitted up in first class style with three Billiard Tables complete (ii) Lavatories and urinals with hot and cold water pipes for wash-hand basins, all up-to-date fittings.

(c) Between Ground-floor and first floor—are two compartments—(i) Private Bar and (ii) Drying Room.

(d) FIRST FLOOR—comprises (i) Two long dining rooms (ii) one Pantry (iii) one Carvin Room (iv) with Heating Range (v) Kitchen with Cooking Range complete (vi) Baker's Room and (vii) a space with boiler for hot water.

(e) SECOND FLOOR—has (i) Reception Room (ii) Private Dining Room (iii) Writing Room (iv) One large room with two Billiard Tables and other usual fittings (v) Tea Room (vi) Clock Room and a number of subsidiary rooms as follows:

One Ladies' Lavatory

One Gentleman's do

One Ladies' Bath Room

One Gentleman's Bath Room

The spare rooms for use of servants and for keeping sundries. Rooms I to III and V to VII can be used as bed-rooms.

1. Number of Bed-Rooms

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Chemists

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

WATSON'S Cold-Cure Tablets.

Speedily relieves influenza, cold in the head, sneezing, etc.
An Excellent preventive of colds and chills.

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY & KOWLOON DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1911.

[28]

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The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per monsoon, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

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The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

Antonio.—At her residence, Bush Lane, Bangkok, at 8 a.m. on Sept. 30, after 10 days' illness, the wife of A. M. Antonio.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1911.

THE CHINESE IMPERIAL POSTS.

It is said that, while the Franco-German war was in progress and nothing seemed more unlikely than that any member of the one nation could meet any member of the other on friendly ground, the scientists and savants of Berlin were serenely engaged in exchanging views with those of Paris on certain scientific subjects. For them there was no war, no ground for difference; peace alone, and the beneficent works of peace, existed for them. Thus it is that wars, rebellions, upheavals of many kinds, may disturb or retard for a little time the march of progress, but they cannot wholly check it. Once begun it goes on irresistibly.

We are reminded of this truth by a perusal of the "Report on the working of the Imperial Post Office" for 1910. Above the harsh cries of rebellion and disorder it sounds a clear and steady note of peaceful advance. "The past year," we are told, "has been an eventful one in the annals of China, and has witnessed important political events through which, however, the Imperial Post Office may be said to have continued undisturbed, and in the same measure of success as in the past, its normal and peaceful development." Recent events have given the earlier words quite a topical touch which is stronger even than the reminiscent. Will it be possible, in the next report, to repeat, in effect, the latter part of the sentence? It is a far from pretty thought that while to-day it is possible to congratulate the Imperial Post Office on its steady advance and on the fact that confidence in it grows stronger and more universal, in a week its energies may be so crippled as to render it almost non-existent for the time being.

However that may be, nothing seems more certain than that the Post Office has come to stay. Its establishments now number 5,300, and are far spread. Private native agencies made an abortive attempt last year to recapture their former position when the domestic letter tariff was raised from 2 cents, at which it did not pay, to 3 cents, but the effort proved futile before the strong position of the official institution. China has come to appreciate the value of the Post Office, and however the present unrest may disturb its progress, that cannot now be stayed.

It is especially interesting to note the tremendous increase in newspapers and printed matter carried between ports and the interior. The figures were only 10 millions in 1905; in 1910 they were 84 millions. Add to this the 50 millions annual increase in the number of letters and striking proof is disclosed of the intellectual development of China. In the Central China group of provinces Szechuan, Kweichow, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi—the progress is especially remarkable. Of a total increase of under 50 millions in mail matter, 10 millions are credited to this group alone. Is it merely a coincidence that this increase—this earnest of spreading education and growing intellectual confidence—should be especially noticeable in the districts from which the rebellion has sprung? If not, we are driven to the arresting conclusion that the Imperial Government in affording increased facilities for the transmission of letters and newspapers has perhaps itself contributed to the dissemination of those seeds of rebellion which are now bearing fruit. It may, or may not, prove to be Dead Sea fruit; that is on the lap of the gods. What is beyond question is that the annual report of the Post Office is an inspiring report of tireless effort, of unflagging purpose, and of progress steady and irresistible.

DAY BY DAY.

Whoever rightly advocates the cause of some therby promotes the good of the whole.

The Criminal Sessions will be resumed at the Supreme Court to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

The C. P. I. steamer will henceforward leave port at 7 a.m. instead of 8 p.m.

Among the passengers who arrived to-day by the P. & O. steamer Namur was Mr. A. Ballantyne Brown, Editor of the "China Mail."

For stealing some clothing, a man from Shaukiwan was sent to prison at the Police Court this morning, for three months and four hours' stocks in addition.

A. B. Asavia sued Hoosain Ali, an Indian draper, at the Summary Court this morning to recover the sum of \$325. The debt was not disputed and judgment was entered for the plaintiff with costs. Mr. Lewis appeared for the plaintiff.

The occupier of 54 Yee Wo Street was summoned at the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. Wood, with making structural alterations to his house without the consent of the Building Authority. From the evidence it appeared that the defendant had completely rebuilt an inside wall. He was fined \$50.

Wilhelm Wittkewel, seaman on board the German s.s. Tsing-tau, was charged to-day by Mr. Hazland with assaulting a jickshaw coolie on July 5. Complainant did not appear and as Sgt. Garrod offered no evidence the defendant was discharged.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, a "bawdwoman" was charged with using her fishing boat for other purposes than those of fishing. P. C. Reynolds gave evidence to the effect that the woman was found dredging for coal alongside a ship. She had gathered quite a lot, when she was caught, and the Magistrate ordered her to pay a fine of \$1 and made an order for the confiscation of the nets.

Typhoon Warning. The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General from the Municipal Observatory at 8.30 a.m. to-day:—Cyclone or typhoon, W. of the southern Ladrones or Marianas Islands moving W. or W.N.W.

Big Claims. Four claims amounting in all to \$2,950 were brought in the Summary Court this morning by the King On Tong against Kwong Tai Cheong Sang-kee and another. The case was allowed to stand over for a week. Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Lewis was for the second defendant.

Boxing.

Great interest is being taken in the forthcoming boxing match at the City Hall between Jack Blackmore and Dick Hanniford for a purse of \$1,000 which will take place on October 28. The principals are in strict training and expect to strip fit and well. There are a number of preliminary events and a good evening's entertainment is promised.

Hotel Proprietor's Claim.

F. Reichenmann, proprietor of the Grand Hotel, sued A. Kalra in the Summary Court this morning to recover the sum of \$170.01. Mr. Goldring appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Lewis for the defendant. The case was adjourned for a week in order to enable the defendant to file a counter-claim.

Interpol. Shooting.

Practices for the Interpol rifle match will be held at King's Park range, Kowloon, to-morrow at 2.15 p.m., and on Sunday at 1.00 a.m.

Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards, eight shots at each range, last seven to count. "Blow-off" shots not allowed.

Four targets will be available on Saturday, and two on Sunday. All who wish to compete for selection in the team to represent Hongkong are requested to attend on Saturday as it is desired to arrange a team match between Possibles and Probables on the following Saturday.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Societies Control Bill.

At yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council eleven new bills were introduced for first readings, including one by the Registrar General entitled "An ordinance to provide for a more effectual control over Societies and Clubs."

The Registrar General said that since the last ordinance of this nature was passed in 1887, circumstances had changed much, and more particularly so since 1895, when in consequence of the riots of 1894 it was recommended that clubs and societies should be registered. During the past few years there had been developments along various lines which made legislation of the kind proposed, urgently necessary and he was glad to say that the wealthy and law-abiding Chinese recognised that it was called for. Speaking of the working men's clubs the Hon. Mr. Brewin said it was these organisations which created faction fights and kept out fighting men where the Trades' Unions considered intimidation necessary. It was a noticeable fact that with the increase of crime last year there was a very large increase in the number of the clubs. As regarded the societies they naturally varied considerably. Some were purely philanthropic; others were managed by professional men and business people well known to the speaker, whose zeal often outran their discretion so that they failed to realize the consequences of their actions at any particular moment. In addition to these there were clubs run by persons of dubious history for the purpose of making money while there was yet another class which was dangerous to peace and good order. Sometimes the Club contained gambling schools and was sometimes frequented by young men who either had revolutionary tendencies or were in close communion with the revolutionaries. The ordinance of 1887 was for the suppression of unlawful societies, but this one provided for the effectual control of societies and clubs, with the result that all, no matter what their objects might be, were included under it, and it was left to the Governor-in-Council to decide what action should be taken with regard to any one of them. It was not their intention to interfere with the ordinary Chinese clubs. They only proposed to suppress those which swindled young men or where richer people admitted shroffs and clerks to play, well knowing that they could not afford to do so.

The bill was read for a first time, the Hon. Colonial Secretary seconding the motion. At the conclusion of the Council, a meeting of the Finance Committee was held and the following votes were passed:—A sum of \$3,325, in aid of the Post Office, A.—Hongkong Post Office, Other Charges, for the following items:—Carriage of mails, gratuities to shipmasters, \$3,000; rent of Branch Office, \$25; repairs to steam launch, \$1,100; transport, \$200. A sum of \$2,500, in aid of the Harbour Master's Department, for the following items:—A. Harbour Office: Electric fans and light, \$250; paint and brushes, \$250; Special Expenditure: Lighthouses, installation of Matthews incandescent oil burners, etc., \$2,000. A sum of \$350, in aid of the Police and Prison Departments, A.—Police, Other Charges, for the following two items:—Burial of destitute dead, \$150; Furniture, \$200. A sum of \$44 in aid of the Public Works, Miscellaneous Services, illumination of public buildings in connection with the Coronation Celebrations.

A sum of \$5,620 in aid of the Public Works, Extraordinary, Miscellaneous, Reclamation between K.M.L. 83 and H.M.L. 1, Hung Hom.

A sum of \$14,000 in aid of the Public Works, Extraordinary, miscellaneous, improvement of Ap Lai Village.

A sum of \$5,500 in aid of the Public Works, recurrent, buildings, maintenance of buildings.

A sum of \$5,023.30 in aid of the Public Works, extra-

ordinary, water works, Kowloon Water Works.

A sum of \$210 in aid of the Public Works, extraordinary, City Disinfecting Station, workshops and shed for dust carts, implements.

A sum of \$600 in aid of the Sanitary Department, special expenditure, for the following item:—Repairs to Lighter, \$600.

A sum of \$250 in aid of the Colonial Secretary's Department and Legislature, other charges, incidental expenses.

A sum of \$100 in aid of the Medical Department, C.—Institutes, bacteriological Institutes, and mortuaries, other charges, fuel and light.

A sum of \$47,500 in aid of the Public Works, recurrent, miscellaneous, typhoon and rain-storm damages.

A sum of \$1,150 in aid of the vote Registrar General's Department, other charges, census, quinquennial, expenses for taking.

A sum of \$2,500 in aid of the vote Public Works, recurrent, light, electric lighting, City.

A sum of \$800 in aid of the vote Medical Department, B.—Hospitals and asylums, other charges, Lunatic Asylums, provisions for patients.

A sum of \$1,500 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, C. prison, other charges, subsistence of prisoners.

A sum of \$5,000 in aid of the vote Botanical and Forestry Department, other charges, maintenance of gardens and grounds.

A sum of \$100 in aid of the vote Public Works, extraordinary, in scandalous, miscellaneous works.

A sum of \$200 in aid of the vote Education, A.—Department of Director of Education, other charges, grants, grant to Chinese Vernacular Primary Education Board.

A sum of \$30 in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, D.—Law Officers, other charges, Attorney General's Office, incidental expenses and newspapers.

A sum of \$430 in aid of the vote Botanical and Forestry Department, other charges, maintenance of gardens and grounds.

A sum of \$5,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, recurrent, lighting, gas, lighting, City and Hill District.

A sum of \$2,235 in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, E.—Steam-launches, other charges, repairs.

The German Mail of Sept. 21, was delivered in London on Oct. 19.

The late Mr. C. R. C. Kiernander, who died on August 4, writes a correspondent of the "Madras Mail," was a son of the late Captain Charles Kiernander, of the East India Company's service. He was the first Protestant missionary to Bengal, a friend of the famous Clive, and built, out of his private funds, the Church in Mission Row, Calcutta.

One of the little incidental duties of the Singapore magistrate is to chastise small boys who have been convicted of petty offences, with a light rattan. The rattan is usually wielded by their workmen, as in a case to-day, says the "Strait Times" of Oct. 13, when Mr. Anton having passed sentence of six light cuts on a Chinese juvenile who stole six coconuts, retired behind the bench and administered the punishment.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Company's Office at Hongkong:—Bischoff, Astor House, Moisheim; Chuen-lung-lan, 54 Des Vieux St., Cebu; Goonan, Melbourne; Edwards, of Hongkong Hotel, Madras; Gia-nan-hu-lung, Bangkok; Hau-nan, Mrs. N. R., Care American Embassy, Cederluk; Hurd, Hock-hong Hotel, Manila; India, Tsuru Hotel, Tsurp; Khonlue, Dook Hung-hong, Penang; Kong, 25 Park Road, Shanghai; Konvay; 8 August; San Francisco; Kwong-hung-hut, Bangkok; Lee-ming-lee, passenger steamer; Seang-hoo, Singapore; Luton, 71 Street, Telaway, Saigon; Mee-quon; Astor, Hanoi; Moore, care American Consul, Manila; Morgari, Italian Consulate, Singapore; Schmidt, Hubert, Hongkong Hotel, London; Seawich-jiang, passenger steamer; Seang-hoo, Singapore; Sickel, Singapore; Smith, Penmey, Manila; Stockwell, Sydney; Warkam, Singapore.

His Lordship (to Mr. Gardiner) appeared for the plaintiff. Defendant appeared in person.

His Lordship (to the defendant) How much can you pay?

Defendant—\$2 a month.

His Lordship (to the Clerk of the Court) He has appeared in Court for a number of times. I believe some money is coming in to him.

The Clerk of the Court—Defendant is a money-lender. He appeared as plaintiff in the other cases.

Mr. Gardiner—I would ask for more than two dollars a month.

His Lordship (to the defendant) Some money is coming in to you?

Defendant—Yes, but I don't know how much, as it all has to pass through Mr. Gardiner's hands.

His Lordship (to Mr. Gardiner) Probably you know more about defendant's affairs than the defendant himself. (Laughter).

An order was made for the payment of monthly instalments of \$2.

Defendant—I have no money to live on.

His Lordship—I cannot help it.

The Italian Government having made arrangements for foreign officers to follow the Italian forces engaged in the war, Major Shizuma, Military Attaché to the Japanese Embassy at Rome, has been ordered to follow the Italian army to the front, reports the "Japan Chronicle."

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE REBELLION.

HANKOW ABLAZE.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Oct. 20, 12.15 p.m.

Telegrams received here from both Imperial and Rebel sources state that Hankow is burning.

At Hangchow Imperial soldiers

are deserting daily. Shanghai's

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COMPANY MEETING.

Hongkong Cotton Spinning,
Weaving and Dyeing
Co., Ltd.

Yesterday afternoon the Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross presided over the fourteenth ordinary meeting of the above company. Those also present were Messrs. G. C. Mackie and Ho Fook, consulting committee, Dr. J. W. Noble, A. Rodger, E. J. Arnold, J. Manners, G. J. B. Sayer, J. M. Huy, J. W. Taylor, H. Gittens, Le Cheung Shui, Ho U Sang, Yuen Hop, G. C. Moxon, T. S. Forrest, and R. Piercy, the secretary.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:

Gentlemen: The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I propose, with your approval, to take them as read. I much regret having to lay before you such an unsatisfactory report, but I have little doubt that those of you, who have closely followed the company's business and affairs, will not have been unprepared for results such as are now presented. As was stated at our last annual meeting, the prospects for the year were not then favourable, and as time went on, the disinclination of buyers to pay the high prices required to cover the enhanced cost of the raw material, became so marked, that it was decided to close the mill on 31st December last, since which date it had remained silent. Previous to the Russo-Japanese war, an important outlet for our productions was in the north, where some seventy per cent. of the yarns were consumed. Since this war, however, the demand from these northern markets has either died away or has been diverted to other quarters, with the result that we have had to mainly depend on local demand to relieve us of our output. With cheap cotton and provided business conditions in South China had been in a normal condition, I do not think this loss of our northern outlets would have proved as serious as has been the case, but unfortunately, not only had we to face the high priced staple, but also a continued series of disturbances and disorders in the neighbouring provinces, the combined results of which made it quite impossible to continue working our mill except at a ruinous loss, and accordingly, as I have just stated, we closed down on 31st December last. During the ten months in which our mill has been silent, certain negotiations have taken place with some Japanese friends, who contemplated the purchase of the entire undertaking, but as these friends were not prepared to pay what we considered a fair price for the mill and property these negotiations have fallen through. Since the closing of accounts now before you the whole of the yarn in stock, with the exception of a small consignment of 66 bales at Newchung, has been sold at covering prices. The cotton also, which was in process at the time of shutting down, has been made into yarn and sold. We therefore start clear as regards stocks of cotton and yarn. In August last we arranged for the manager of the Shanghai mills, which are under our control, to visit Hongkong to inspect and report on the mill, to examine into local conditions, advise us generally whether, in his opinion, the organisation and methods of working could be successfully altered so that in addition to what is required for local consumption we might also produce identical yarns to those now produced in Shanghai and thus avail of the enormous and increasing demand for finer spinnings, produced from an altogether different class of cotton to that hitherto used by us. The report given by this gentleman is distinctly encouraging, and though there are still serious problems to overcome in connection with the supply of efficient local labour we hope in time to surmount these and as prices of cotton are very much more reasonable, we are taking every steps to re-open the mill at an early date. To fill the post of manager we have secured the services of Mr. J. Hartrop, formerly No. 2 at the Ewo mill, Shanghai, and we are arranging for the supply of a large number of Shanghai spinners, who, it is hoped, may by example, accustom

and train the Hongkong workpeople to the higher speeds and longer hours which are necessary to produce the desired spinnings in quality and quantity.

During the time the mill has been silent the entire machinery has been dismantled, overhauled and re-erected, and is now in good working order. Prices of cotton are now considerably lower, American having dropped from 8.40d. on 20th May to 5.27d. while Indian and China Cottons are slowly declining in sympathy therewith. The northern mills are doing an excellent trade at present, and provided the cloud at present on the horizon in the shape of the serious Hankow rebellion does not plunge the whole of China into misery and disorder, I see no reason why the Hongkong mill should not enjoy a renewed period of prosperity, and I can assure you that every effort is being made towards this end. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, if any gentleman has any questions to ask, I shall be glad to answer them to the best of my ability. I understand some gentleman wishes to ask some questions.

Mr. Sayer rose, and said that having sent a copy of the questions which he proposed asking at that meeting, probably there would be some answers ready. His first question was:

Asked in report the amount of \$167,388.59 (total loss to 31st July 1911) it is proposed to carry amount to next year's account. How is it proposed to meet this enormous sum?

The Chairman replied: It is

hoped to work it off from profits

to be earned by the Mill. The

amount in question is serious,

but not an impossible one to

liquidate with the assistance of a

good year's working.

The second question was:

Will the General Managers cause

a general account to be added to

in future to the balance sheet,

showing the total takings for the

year, and the manner in which the

money is expended, including the

General Managers' fees, &c. As the

present balance sheet is very

vague?

Mr. Ross replied:—I do not think the publication of a detailed working account such as Mr. Sayer suggests, would be to the interests of the Company. So far as I am aware the published account complies with the provisions of the Articles of Association. If further information be required by any shareholders and subject always to the provisions of the Articles of Association (Section XIV Paragraph 3) this can be obtained by personal enquiry from the General Managers. There is no secret as to the remuneration of the General Managers. It is clearly laid down in the Articles of Association, 10 per cent. on the net profits of every year with allowance of \$5,000 per annum to cover office expenses. When there are no net profits there is no 10 per cent.

Mr. Sayer:—My third question is—How many men comprise the consulting committee according to the Articles of Association, and does it state the remuneration for acting in that capacity?

The Chairman replied:—Under the Articles of Association the Consulting Committee shall consist of not more than seven members of which three form a quorum. At present the Consulting Committee consists of three. The remuneration is clearly stated in the Articles of Association (XVII-3).

Mr. Sayer then asked: Is it not considered that the enormous sum of \$3,000 is far too excessive? Are the Consulting Committee men of Technical knowledge as to the working of machinery, and the working of cotton mills generally? Do they receive the above amount whether the Mill is at work or not?

The Chairman: No, I do not consider that the remuneration authorised by the Articles of Association is excessive. I regard it as very reasonable. The members of the consulting committee are selected primarily as possessing good business qualifications.

Mr. Sayer:—Your statement, Sir, may be very well, but I am given to understand that the Home Mills and the Bombay mills have been at work the whole time without loss. How can you account for that?

The Chairman:—I think you were not quite correct in saying that the Bombay mills were at work without loss. If you have

studied any of their reports you will see that they have worked with very serious loss indeed.

Mr. Sayer: Does that mean that if there are only three on the consulting committee, that they get three thousand dollars a year?

The Chairman: The remuneration is laid down in the Articles of Association, for \$1,000 per annum per year per member of the Committee.

Mr. Sayer: As far as I am concerned, I consider, as a shareholder, that it is a great deal too much. As a general rule, when I attend these meetings, a slip of paper is put into my hand, and I am asked to propose Mr. so-and-so. Someone seconds it, the motion is put to the meeting and carried. That is the finish. It does not matter who the three members of the consulting committee are. I think it is a great shame.

The Chairman: I think if you will study the Articles of Association it is provided that if any shareholder wishes to nominate someone else for the committee, he shall give notice to that effect to the General Managers seven days before the meeting. If any shareholder wishes to propose any other shareholder, he can do so in the proper way.

Mr. Sayer: Does that mean that the general managers have full power to elect whom they please, without consulting the shareholders?

The Chairman: It means that if you wish to propose somebody on the consulting committee, you must send his name in seven days before the meeting. That is, of course, provided he is a shareholder.

Mr. Sayer then asked the following set question:

Are the General Managers prepared to consider the advisability of electing the number of members of the Consulting Committee as follows:—To forward to each shareholder, a printed list of names of the shareholders with a request that a cross should be placed against the names of those they consider eligible, and men of Technical knowledge, convenient with the working of machinery, and the yarn market as far as possible to be selected, and those men who have the majority of votes to be asked to join, and to receive for their services the sum of \$250.00 per annum each, and to meet monthly, or as often as required?

The Chairman:—No, the General Managers are not prepared to agree to any such proposal. The election of the Consulting Committee is clearly provided for in XVII-9 of the Articles of Association and it is open to shareholders to propose in the prescribed manner, any person whom they propose to serve on this Committee...

Mr. Sayer:—When did the works close, and why?

Mr. Ross:—This question has already been answered in my remarks on the report and accounts.

Mr. Sayer:—What is the monthly expenditure since the works closed down?

The Chairman: The Average monthly expenses are \$5,559.86;

Average monthly interest \$4,049.16; Total \$9,600.02...

In answer to a further question, the Chairman said the figures were up to the end of July and were included in the account before them:

Mr. Sayer:—Is it a fact that if the General Managers had purchased a better grade of Cotton when the price was high, that the Mills need not have closed down, as higher counts of yarn could have been worked?

The Chairman:—No, it is not a fact. It is perhaps regrettable that the radical change of organisation now contemplated was not undertaken immediately after the Russo-Japanese war, but unfortunately the General Managers are not omniscient and in the absence of such faulty it was impossible to foresee that the "open door" policy in Manchuria would prove in practice to be such a "dead letter."

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studied any of their reports you will see that they have worked with very serious loss indeed.

Mr. Sayer: There is only one other thing. When the members of the Committee are proposed I shall move an amendment. I must be satisfied with some of the answers to my questions, but I am not satisfied with others. I consider the loss on the mills is due in a measure to bad management, and to the amateur manner in which they are worked, and in the interests of shareholders, I think it is quite time that steps were taken to put the mill on a proper working basis, and as stated previously, this cannot be done unless men of technical knowledge are placed on the Consulting Committee to advise as to the working. What capital we put in the Company we require a return for, and we want men on the Consulting Committee with a sound technical knowledge and a knowledge of the yarn market. I think, instead of having three men on the Committee each drawing \$1,000, the Articles of Association might be altered so that we could put on three men with a good business knowledge and three men with good technical knowledge, and we could pay them \$250 or \$300 a year, which would be about the same amount as the three men get at the present time who are on the Consulting Committee. I do not see why we should not get some return for our money, and I am sure shareholders will agree with what I say. I am not only voicing my own opinions, but those of many outsiders. We want good practical men on the Consulting Committee.

The Chairman: It means that if you wish to propose somebody on the consulting committee, you must send his name in seven days before the meeting. That is, of course, provided he is a shareholder.

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studied any of their reports you will see that they have worked with very serious loss indeed.

Mr. Sayer:—There is only one other thing. When the members of the Committee are proposed I shall move an amendment.

The Chairman:—That is all the business, gentlemen. I am much obliged for your attendance.

CRICKET.

Kowloon v. Police. These teams will play at Kowloon on Saturday. The Kowloon Team will be as follows:—F. J. de Rome, W. Weiser, W. Waterhouse, A. O. Brown, J. H. Head (Capt.), Major Kirke, Lieut. Hagger, Lt. P. Thursfield, F. Sutton, A. F. R. Raven and J. P. Robinson.

Population of Daly.

The Japanese population in the city of Daly and its neighbourhood is rapidly increasing. Comparing the census returns taken at the end of last August with the figures at the end of August, 1906, population and households show an increase of about five and six-fold respectively. At the end of August, 1906, there were 6,826 Japanese residents in 1,423 households, which increased to 1,274 persons in 4,168 households in 1907; to 20,855 persons in 6,003 households in 1908; to 22,482 persons in 6,954 households in 1909; to 26,729 persons in 8,150 households in 1910, and to 31,037 persons in 9,050 households in 1911. The population at present consists of 17,577 men and 13,460 women.

DON'T FORGET.

Saturday, October 21. Concert, Mount Austin.

Saturday, October 28. Dedication of Chapel at St. Paul's College by Bishop Lander, 2.45 p.m. Opening of new rooms by H. E. the Governor, 3.30 p.m.

FOR SALE.

TENNIS and BOUNDARY NETTING cut to any size at 1 cent per square foot.

CHINA EXPRESS CO., 3, Duddell St. (Opposite Lammer's Auction Rooms), Hongkong, 20th Oct., 1911. [1450]

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CEYLON".

will leave for the above places at Noon, TO-MORROW, the 21st Oct., 1911.

For Freight, apply to

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 20th Oct., 1911. [4

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"YORK".

having arrived. Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 26th of October, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 30th of October, 1911, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER, SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong From St. John.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... Sat., Nov. 4. "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" ... Fri., Dec. 1.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... Sat., Dec. 2. "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" ... Fri., Dec. 29.
"MONTREAL" ... Sat., Dec. 30. 1912
"MONTREAL" ... Sat., Feb. 24. "EMPEROR OF IRELAND" ... Fri., Feb. 23.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... Sat., Jan. 27. "EMPEROR OF IRELAND" ... Fri., Mar. 22.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... Sat., Feb. 24. "EMPEROR OF IRELAND" ... Fri., Mar. 22.

S.S. "MONTREAL" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 7 a.m. Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,000 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Bath in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) ... £71.10/-

Passengers to Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTREAL" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (Second-Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ... £43. Via New York ... £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Podder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship. On
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA KUTSANG Saturday, 21st Oct., Noon.
MANILA LOONGSANG Saturday, 21st Oct., 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI v. FOOCHOW KWONGSANG Saturday, 21st Oct., 12 p.m.
SANDAKAN MAUSANG Wed'ay, 25th Oct., Noon.
WEIHWEEI, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG TINGSANG Thursday, 26th Oct., Noon.
MANILA YUENSANG Saturday, 28th Oct., 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI LOKSANG Thursday, 26th Oct., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN; (Occupying 24 days). The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fookang," leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kohi (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers. Hongkong, 20th October, 1911.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Captain	Tons D.W.	On or about
"LUERIO"	J. Mathie	11,000	October 25th.
"STRATHILYON"	J. R. Shaw	8,000	November 21st.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keeling if sufficient indument offers.

These steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.

Special Parcel Express to Americas and Canadian Points.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780, Hongkong, 8th October, 1911.

[805]

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN LINE.

REGULAR Direct Service from Japan, China, and Straits to Beira, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, calling at Mauritius if sufficient indument offers, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the Orient to South Africa.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

S.S. "DUNERIO" 8,000 tons. To be despatched end Dec.

S.S. "KATANGA" 6,000 tons. To follow

and regularly thereafter.

For rates of Freight or Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES, 1911

MARSEILLE, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, CO. LOMBO AND PORT SAID...	MISHAMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Morris, T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 26th Oct. at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE ...	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Higino, Tons 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 8th Nov. at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, YOKOHAM, & YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson, T. 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Nov. at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE ...	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. J. Richards, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 4th Nov., from KOBE
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, YOKOHAM, & YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU, Capt. Iriyama, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 7th Nov., at Noon.
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, YOKOHAM, & YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU, Capt. S. Tominga, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 5th Dec., at Noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, THIERRY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winckler, T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 27th Oct., at Noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, THIERRY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekino, Tons 5,000	FRIDAY, 24th Nov., at Noon.
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KOBE & YOKO HAMA	ITATI MARU, Capt. T. Yamawaki, T. 7,000	THURSDAY, 26th Oct., at 11 a.m.
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KOBE & YOKO HAMA	ITATI MARU, Capt. T. Yamawaki, T. 7,000	THURSDAY, 26th Oct., at 11 a.m.
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KOBE & YOKO HAMA	ITATI MARU, Capt. T. Yamawaki, T. 7
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POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

The attention of the public is drawn to page 19, para. 2nd of the Hongkong Postal Guide for 1911. Stamps intended for postage purposes may be perforated but not obliterated.

The public are informed that the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR Parcel Mail to the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe by the long-distance via Gibraltar, will be closed in this office on Friday, the 10th of November, 1911, at 5 p.m. This Parcel mail is due in London on or about the 10th of December. The subsequent parcel mail is not due to reach London before the 20th of December. Parcels may be forwarded via Brindisi with an extra fee of 60 cents.

Parcels containing any article of Gold or Silver or Silver mounted goods must be insured for at least part of their value.

All insured parcels must be sealed, all the seals must be of the same kind of wax and must have distinct impressions of a private device. The device on each seal must be the same. Regimental Buttons or Badges, Curved, Crossed or Dotted lines are not admissible. Coins must not be used for sealing.

The Clerks of the Post Office are not allowed to seal or to affix stamps on letters or parcels for the public.

Parcels that in the opinion of the officer accepting the parcel do not comply with the regulations will not be accepted.

The s.s. *Tolmachev*, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here on Saturday, the 21st instant.

Arrived 19th Oct. 1911.

Kudjung and Sandakan—Per *Borneo*, 21st Oct., 9 A.M.

Samarang and Semaraya—Per *Quaria*, 21st Oct., 11 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per *Kutang*, 21st Oct., 11 A.M.

Malacca (Telegraph Mail for Colombo and *Holm*)—Per *Colombo*, 21st Oct., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per *Sai Tai*, 21st Oct., 11 A.M.

Cholon and Nanking—Per *Kedlin*, 21st Oct., 11 A.M.

Wohuwei and Tientsin—Per *Kuel*, 21st Oct., 5 P.M.

Hollow Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per *Hongkong*, 21st Oct., 5 P.M.

Swallow, Amoy and Shantung—Per *Tam*, 21st Oct., 5 P.M.

SHANGHAI, Siberian Mail to Europe—Per *Linan*, 21st Oct., 6 P.M.

Swallow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per *Daih-i-maru*, 22nd Oct., 9 A.M.

Macao—Per *Sai Tai*, 22nd Oct., 11 A.M.

EUROPE, Asia, & INDIA VIA TUNICORN—(Late Letters 11:00 a.m. to Noon, Extra 10 p.m. 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Tiller Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)—Per *Tonkin*, 23rd Oct., 11 A.M.

Swallow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per *Hai-ching*, 24th Oct., 10 A.M.

Singapore, Penang, and Colombo—Per *Mishima-maru*, 25th Oct., 5 P.M.

Fort Bayard and Haiphong—Per *Sikang*, 25th Oct., 8 A.M.

Nagasaki, Kolo and Yokohama—Per *Yawata Maru*, 25th Oct., 11 A.M.

Sandakan—Per *Mau-abg*, 26th Oct., 11 A.M.

Wei-hui-wei, Ondan and Newchwang—Per *Tingang*, 26th Oct., 11 A.M.

Shanghai—Per *Jiakang*, 26th Oct., 11 A.M.

Shanghai—Per *Chinhan*, 26th Oct., 5 P.M.

Swallow, Amoy, and Foochow—Per *Yi*, 27th Oct., 10 A.M.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per *Kaijoung*, 27th Oct., 3 P.M.

Singapore, Penang, and Colombo—Per *Mishima-maru*, 27th Oct., 5 P.M.

Fort Bayard and Haiphong—Per *Sikang*, 27th Oct., 8 A.M.

Nagasaki, Kolo and Yokohama—Per *Yawata Maru*, 27th Oct., 11 A.M.

Swallow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per *Hai-ching*, 28th Oct., 10 A.M.

Singapore, Penang, and Colombo—Per *Austria*, 28th Oct., 10 A.M.

Macao—Per *Sai Tai*, 28th Oct., 11 A.M.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per *Kaijoung*, 28th Oct., 3 P.M.

Singapore, Penang, and Colombo—Per *Mishima-maru*, 28th Oct., 5 P.M.

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Swallow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per *Hai-ching*, 1st Nov., 10 A.M.

Singapore, Penang, and Colombo—Per *Austria*, 1st Nov., 10 A.M.

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Nagasaki, Kolo and Yokohama—Per *Yawata Maru*, 1st Nov., 11 A.M.

Swallow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per *Hai-ching*, 2nd Nov., 10 A.M.

Singapore, Penang, and Colombo—Per *Austria*, 2nd Nov., 10 A.M.

Macao—Per *Sai Tai*, 2nd Nov., 11 A.M.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per *Kaijoung*, 2nd Nov., 3 P.M.

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